GardenBeds

21

Tomatoes Hate Cucumbers: Secrets of Companion Planting and Popular Planting Combinations

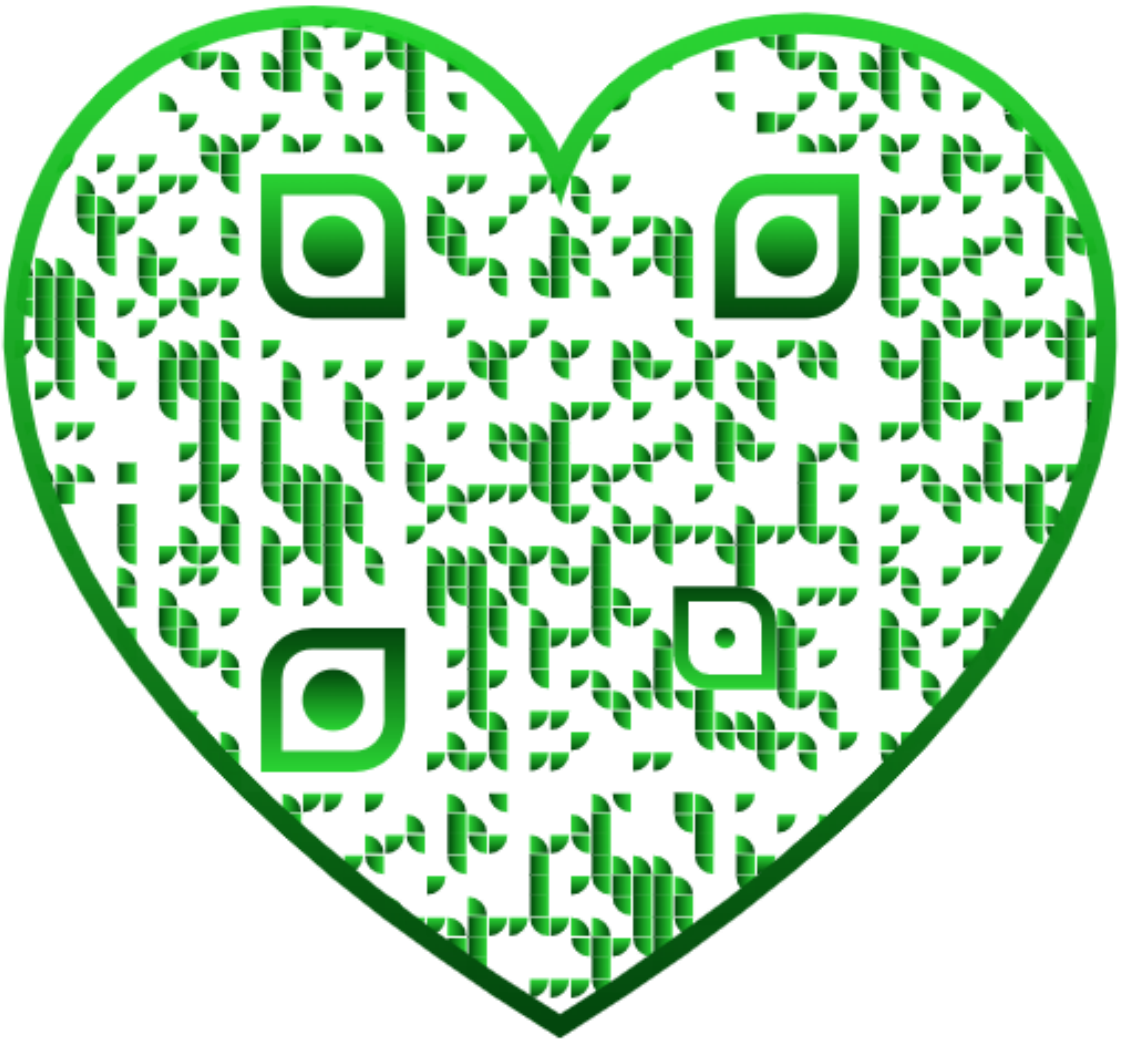
Posted on August 5, 2021 by thegardenbeds

Have you heard of companion planting and its benefits?

Nature's Path explains:

"In a natural ecosystem, plants grow together because they are compatible. They attract beneficial insects and pollinators, deter unwanted pests, and offer shelter and food for other critters. The plants provide each other things they need, be that nutrients, shade, or physical support.

Companion planting in the home garden is an imitation of those symbiotic relationships. The best known in the wild and the garden are the Three Sisters – corn, beans, and squash.



In this ancient planting system, the corn gives support to the pole beans, which feed much-needed nitrogen to the corn and squash. The leaves of the squash act as a mulch to keep the ground cool, suppress weeds, and conserve moisture."

Furthermore, according to its principles, tomatoes should not be grown next to cucumbers but will grow ideally next to carrots and basil, as they improve their taste, and will prevent the attacks from pests.

Companion planting is based on the idea that some plants and plant families grow better together.

It is easier and better-looking to have your veggies planted in neat rows, but in nature, things are actually not organized in that way. Even though the garden might look a bit messy, it has been confirmed that by imitating the natural biodiversity, plants help each other to grow better.

Yet, two unique sorts of plants might not grow well if they share their root space since the soil may be insufficient in a supplement due to the irregularity of the NPK proportion, so it can be thrown away. They might need certain nutrients in an unsustainable way which can support the spread of diseases.

For instance, if the soil lacks enough calcium, melons, squashes and tomatoes will be prone to blossom end rot.

Moreover, plants like parsley, parsnip, carrots, and dill are known to attract insects like spiders, ladybugs, and praying mantises, that will protect tomatoes by feasting on the bugs.

You can also plant your vegetables near flowers, such as Nasturtiums and Marigolds, which attract important pollinators and will thus boost the growth of tomatoes, cucumbers, peas, melons and squashes.

Nasturtiums are edible and taste great when combines with your greens, and their nutritional root, mashua, was a traditional staple crop in some South American areas.

Additionally, some plants simply detest sharing their root space, like peppers and beans, and tomatoes and potatoes. Lettuces do not like to be neat broccoli, and peas would rather be far away from your onions.

Leave a Reply

Your email address will not be published. Required fields are marked *

COMMENT *

NAME * EMAIL *

Save my name, email, and website in this browser for the next time I comment.

Post Comment

Search ...

Recent Posts

7 Ways to Use Baking Soda in and Around the Yard

8 Reasons To Grow Echinacea In Your Garden

Tips for a Successful Strawberry Crop

How To Get The Most Out Of Your Raspberry Harvest

5 Tips for Growing Tomatoes

Pages

About us

Contact us

Cookies

Privacy Policy

Terms and Conditions

©2022 Garden Beds | Design: Newspaperly WordPress Theme

21